

THE DALLAS EXPRESS

COMMITTEE OF ALUMNI INVESTIGATES CHARGES AND CRITICIZES ATTITUDE OF PRESIDENT LOWELL

Cambridge, Mass., June 28.—Harvard University scarcely having recovered its calm and self-satisfaction following the furore over the admission of Jewish students, was called upon to face another charge today, that negroes were barred from their million dollar freshman dormitories.

"Harvard is turning into a Southern institution, the colored man is not wanted, and every distinction that can be made to make us drop out is being made," declared George McKinnon, a prominent member of the Nile Club.

The Nile Club is composed of the colored students at the Cambridge institution, and the club members viewed with satisfaction the action of the alumni in starting a drive to send to the Harvard authorities a country-wide protest against any discrimination against colored men.

During the war Edwin E. Jourdain, now a student in the college of business administration, was admitted to Standish Hall, a freshman dormitory, Jourdain states that he was treated with courtesy and no distinction was shown.

After he left the freshman class three colored students attempted to gain admittance to the freshman dormitory, but were told it was full, and they had to room elsewhere. Last summer Cecil Blue of Washington and William Knox, a freshman from New Bedford, were excluded from the freshman dormitories. The presence of Jourdain and Red Gourd, Harvard's world record broad jumper, caused Annals and Virginia to cancel track meets with Harvard in 1921.

The committee, which is asking Harvard graduates to sign a petition that this race distinction be abandoned is headed by the National Association of Colored People, N. Y., distinguished Unitarian clergyman and author, and Moorfield Storey, '86, of Boston.

Mr. Storey was private secretary to Charles Sumner just after the civil war, having been president of the Massachusetts Bar Association and overcame at Harvard, and is now president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Rev. Mr. Gannett matriculated at Harvard with the class of 1870, and was the very best of the abolitionist movement.

Lowell Replies to Critics.
President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, speaking at the dinner of the Association of Harvard Clubs before an audience of more than 3,000 Harvard alumni, defended both the university and himself in emphatic manner against the wave of criticism which recently has been directed against the university for its attitude upon the racial question.

"When ex-President Eliot introduced the elective system at Harvard the majority of the graduate body thoroughly disapproved of the new policy," he said. "When Harvard adopted the present system of teaching law, which has not become recognized as the greatest in the world, the great majority of the graduate body thoroughly disapproved of the new policy."

"The Harvard Medical School established its present policy which has led to the leading position, its policy was constantly criticized. The whole history of Harvard has been one of struggles and disagreements, but its growth has been a healthy one."

Replies From Alumni Favorable.
Since last Saturday the seven Harvard graduates who have constituted themselves a committee to bring pressure to bear upon President Lowell have been constantly criticized. The order that no Negroes may live in the freshman dormitories at Cambridge is being sent to other alumni. All but four or five of these letters uphold the committee, which contends that Harvard has been a "Southern institution" since the Civil War.

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LEADERS TO CONFER ON PROHIBITION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Washington, D. C., June 29.—What promises to be one of the most important conferences ever held in America between colored leaders of national prominence will soon take place in Nashville, Tennessee, under the auspices of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Bishop Wm. P. McDowell, of Washington, D. C., is President and Dr. Clarence True Wilson, D. C., of Washington, D. C., is Gen. Secretary.

The exact date of this Conference will soon be announced in the Press. This conference will be truly representative in its character; to it will be invited many of the outstanding leaders of the colored community, including all of the more prominent members of the colored press, educational institution business and professional men and women, together with representatives of Prohibition, Social Welfare and other reform agencies throughout the country.

Rev. Dr. J. N. C. Corgan, Secretary of the Department for Colored Work of the Board above named, has established national headquarters at 1725 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for the purpose of promoting the cause of prohibition and law enforcement among the colored people.

"Prohibition and Law Enforcement will be the keynote of the coming conference at Nashville. It will be inter-denominational. Our object is to study the relation of the colored people to the relation and attitude of our race group toward prohibition and law enforcement and to have expressions from men of influence and standing upon these questions which will affect the present and future of our race."

On the other hand, Senator Sterling (Rep.) of Vermont, urged the committee to report on the constitutionality of the bill. He said that he had a test vote in the Senate. They get the question of constitutionality should be left to the Supreme Court to decide. The committee should meet with the full committee's support.

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ANTI-LYNCHING BILL GOES OVER TILL DECEMBER

Washington, D. C., June 29.—The anti-lynching bill will not be brought to a vote in the Senate at the present session of Congress, it was learned from Senate leaders.

The measure, which is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, will be delayed in the committee room until the next session, it was said. The bill in its present form, as passed by the House, has aroused much strong objection among committee members that its defeat would be certain on constitutional grounds.

A rewriting of the bill has been started with the intention of eliminating the sections which a majority of the members believe would be held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. As many technical points of law are involved, this work is expected to take months.

Democratic members of the committee, led by Senators Overman of North Carolina and Shields of Tennessee, will oppose the bill in any form on the ground that its principle is an invasion of State rights. They will vote against reporting any measure to the Senate.

Senator Borah (Rep.) of Idaho, was among the majority members who opposed the present bill on constitutional grounds. He advocated a measure which would eliminate most of the objectionable features which he felt would cause the Supreme Court to decide against the bill.

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UNFORTUNATE FEATURES FOUND IN LIBERIAN LOAN

Washington, D. C., June 29.—There appears to be a "colored gentleman in the woodpile" of the Liberian Loan situation. What seems to be well authenticated information voices the conclusion that there is a considerable "melon" to be cut by the "faithful" when the Liberian government gets its money under the hands of the \$5,000,000 which the United States government proposes to lend it.

This "melon" is a \$750,000 proposition, and is to be divided as follows:
One Deputy Financial Commissioner \$15,000 per annum
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One Auditor \$10,000 per annum
Administrative Assistant \$6,000 per annum
Other officers \$4,000 per annum
One Major \$3,000 per annum
Total \$75,000

Where do we come in all this? The question is just at the juncture of the minds of the "few and faithful" among the brethren who are now and ever have been in the front places of government "melon" eaten. There is a more than a faint fear that the "faithful" are in the "few and faithful" among the brethren who are now and ever have been in the front places of government "melon" eaten.

In this instance the Liberian government will foot the bill. But what was the money? It serves the Liberian government right; they shouldn't find the need for \$5,000,000 of Uncle Sam's good money. However, we are face to face with a situation which is likely to bring angry tears and provoking anger to the souls of the "leaders" who have been anxiously awaiting the rainfall of official funds that, up to this date, have been hanging in the air with but few of them coming to the ground of materiality.

It is a sad situation, but nobody really knows how dry Washington is at this time.

YOUNG WOMAN WINS COLUMBIA DEGREE IN ECONOMICS

New York, N. Y., June 29.—Among the graduates of Columbia University today was a young woman, Marie Hendrickson, twenty-two, of No. 144 West 133rd Street, Miss Hendrickson is the first girl to receive a degree in economics at Columbia, in which department she entered in September, 1921.

The subject of Miss Hendrickson's graduation thesis was "The Effect of Vocational Guidance on the Employment Problem of Negro Graduates of Public School No. 1."

Miss Hendrickson was graduated from Public School No. 119 and went to Wedgill High School, where she was the first Negro girl to be elected to the Arista Society.

Charge of second degree murder. In charging the jury after the case had been closed, the judge's charge lasted an hour and a half. The jury received the case at 10:30 a. m. and returned their verdict of not guilty at 1:30 p. m.

She was arrested and confessed she had killed her husband. She was charged with the murder of her husband, who was found dead in the yard of the house. She was charged with the murder of her husband, who was found dead in the yard of the house.

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20 STATES REPRESENTED; G. O. P. MARKED; REPRESENTATIVE DYER SPEAKS ON ANTI-LYNCH BILL

Newark, N. J., June 29.—With 20 states, including a dozen states of the South represented, delegates to the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People met in Newark, N. J., during the week of June 18-22.

The conference was opened with a silent parade through the downtown section of Newark and past the City Hall, in front of which a reviewing stand had been erected. One group of boys carried a banner inscribed: "We Are Fifteen Years Old. A Boy of Our Age was Roasted Alive Recently." Other banners contained the slogans: "Lynch Law Must Go" and "Pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill."

Immediately following the parade, a mass meeting was held in Newark's Armory where 3,000 members and friends of the Association were welcomed in behalf of Governor Edwards by Governor Edwards being unavoidably absent at an encampment of State Militia.

Moorfield Storey, National President of the N. A. A. C. P. and former president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, delivered an opening address in which he suggested that Negroes in the South might as well strike if necessary, to obtain justice and liberty. Mr. Storey defended the constitutionality of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

On the opening day of the conference, warnings were issued by the N. A. A. C. P. to the effect that Republican Senators would be held responsible for a failure to enact the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

Representative Dyer's Speech.
Representative Dyer was welcomed with cheers in Newark's Armory by an audience crowding the church to the doors. He delivered a stirring address in which he urged upon colored people the following principles: 1. That colored Americans should work together and not fight among themselves.

"If there is a pastor of one of your churches who will not work with you for you," said Representative Dyer. "You ought to turn him out."

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ABYSSINIAN KING INVITES NEGRO COLONIES IN MEXICO ARE POSSIBLE

Washington, June 26.—Disaffected with conditions in the United States an organization of American Negroes has applied to the Mexican Government for permission to colonize extensive tracts of cotton land in Mexico, according to official advice here from Mexico City.

John Steamer of Chicago, is now in the Mexican capital negotiating the proposed colonization of large areas of land. Steamer is said to represent an American Negro syndicate which has been making application for the colonization of large areas of land in Mexico.

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THIRTY STATES REPRESENTED AT SUNDAY SCHOOL CONGRESS

Nashville, Tenn., (Special Enthusiasm in Sunday School work and the making of a record for the highest high during the five days of the Seventeenth Annual Sunday School Congress, which closed here today, June 29, at the city of Nashville, Tenn., where the Congress was held.

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WANT CITY SEPARATE FROM TULSA

Tulsa, Okla., June 28.—Tulsa Negroes petitioned Governor Robertson to call a special election to permit them to vote upon withdrawing their action from the city of Tulsa and incorporating under the name of North City. More than 2,000 Negroes signed the petition.

They claim that they are having to rebuild their section of the city from their own pockets after destruction at the hands of a mob last year. The city government at that time did not give them the protection for which they were paying and they have been assured that should a similar emergency arise that they would receive any protection. They object to paying taxes to a city which would not protect them, they plead.

Directly after the riot the city of Tulsa declared through the papers of the action that they would rebuild the homes of Negroes who were left homeless after the riot, June 3, three days after the riot, the city commissioners passed an ordinance which was intended to oust the black folk from their land. They called it a "fire ordinance." Later the courts set aside this regulation declaring that it was not passed in good faith. Gov. Robertson said that he would act on the petition later and it is plain from the wording of the document reaching the executive office Wednesday that the city of Tulsa is not objecting to its promise to repay those who were helpless in the clutches of violence, loot and murder last year in that city.

\$250,000 COMPANY TO PRODUCE NEGRO FILMS

Demer, Col., June 29.—A charter was granted last week by the State of Colorado to the Demer Film Company, which proposes to capitalize at two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) and to produce high grade comedy films with all Negro cast for world trade.

The National Board work for Negro girls and women, which offers extensive program for their educational and physical development, gained wide recognition during the war. Thirty-seven centers with a staff of 112 college trained Negro leaders are maintained.

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CORRESPONDENT OF LIBERIAN TARGED BY RACE POLITICAL STRUGGLE

What we shall deal. The Mohammedans were driven from Portugal in 1447. This was due in no little measure to assistance rendered the Portuguese by English, German and Dutch Crusaders who placed their vessels of war, supply of munitions, and their armies of fighting men at the disposal of the Portuguese.

Not content with the Mohammedans quitting their country, they pushed the war on into the enemy's territory. In 1482 a Portuguese army landed in Morocco—the decisive battle was fought at Coimbr. The result of this battle was the direct result of the Mohammedan invasion of the mission fields that the greatest bulwark to the spread of Christian truth in Africa is Mohammedanism and the greatest curse to the commercial interest in districts infested by him, is his persistent traffic in human beings.

It is true that slavery existed among the tribes before the advent of the Arab, but his presence has multiplied the number of slaves and has increased the demand for them. He has introduced the practice of the diabolical institution of slavery, which has been a curse to the people of the world.

Under his direction expedition after expedition was sent out. A 1443 Antonio de Sotomayor, a Portuguese, sailed from Cape Blanco on the Sahara coast, and on their return journey called at the gold coast from which they brought some gold dust and ten Negro slaves. These slaves were sent by Prince Henry to Pope Innocent VIII. The latter conferred on Portugal the right of possession and sovereignty over all countries that might be discovered between Cape Blanco and India. A rich prize in return for ten slaves. In this age it seems strange to us that even the Pope was glad to accept slaves and took credit for granted that the natives had no rights that these invaders should respect—but the facts before us admit of no other conclusion.

In 1482 Diego Gomes reached the river and mountain peninsula Sierra Leone. This most interesting place, it is said, was so named from an incessant thunder storm that prevailed there at the time of its discovery, making the sur-

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rounding mountains roar like a lion. These storms are said to be of frequent occurrence especially during the rainy season. It did not storm during the recent visit there. The mind of Sierra Leone, or at least that part of it that gave name to the province, is said to be the most picturesque place in the West Coast. Since the days of Gomes civilization has greatly advanced. The natives have built up a magnificent system of terraces and in the fold of the hills, while splendid modern residences are scattered almost to their most lofty summits. Most all the foreigners live up there, which to this pleasant resort—a narrow gauged railway winds its way around the mountain until it reaches the summit overlooking what seems almost an infinite expanse of land and sea—just at the base of this range and skirting the ocean front lies the city of Freetown with more than forty thousand inhabitants, most of whom are natives.

Looking from the mountain a short distance out in the ocean, is a small island that, where wrecked years ago on a mighty rock from which it could not be moved—was the rigging of a sea worthy vessel, but for the fact that it is tilted considerably forward on its keel, it may be taken as a warning to sailors down the ages until the tooth of time shall consign its decaying elements to oblivion. I thought what a fine thing it would be if some permanent mark were placed in the position of constant and perpetual warning to thousands who are destined to wreck their lives as that great ocean liner warns navigators of fatal danger. This is going some what a field, but the deep impression made upon my mind by this incident is a warning to thousands who are destined to wreck their lives as that great ocean liner warns navigators of fatal danger.

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